THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 25. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 275.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER X.]

AN ACT giving further Time for Satisfying Claims for Bounty Lands and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and also the two acts approved January twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and thirty-five, therein and thereby revived, shall be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force for five years, to be computed from the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

APPROVED, February 8, 1854.

[CHAPTER XI.]

AN ACT to Regulate the Disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the Senate and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the moneys which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury on requisition drawn by the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him, according to law: and the said Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bond now required by law, to be given by the Secretary of the Senate, he shall give bond to the United States, within ten days after the passage of this act, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn from the Treasury under this act, which bond shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office; and it shall be the duty of each and every Secretary of the Senate, who may hereafter be chosen, to give bond, as aforesaid, within thirty days after he enters upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Senate to deposit the moneys aforesaid which may come into his hands with the depositary who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for other disbursing officers in the city of Washington, and all payments on account of the pay and mileage of members of the Senate, and all payments of their officers and for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be by drafts drawn by the Secretary on such depositary.

APPROVED, February 10, 1854.

[CHAPTER XVII.]

AN ACT for the extension of the Preemption Privilege in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting preemption rights to settlers on the public lands, as modified and made applicable to the State of California by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be further modified by extending the provisions of the third proviso in the sixth section of the aforesaid act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to settlements made prior to and within two years after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 1, 1854.

[CHAPTER LXI.]

AN ACT regulating the pay of Deputy-Postmasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of the compensation now allowed deputy-postmasters, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates on the postage collected at their respective offices in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, viz:

On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars sixty per cent; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent; on the first hundred dollars;

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent;

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent;

And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.;

On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, twelve and one-half per cent. commission may be allowed;

Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter shall be allowed one cent on every free letter delivered out of his office, except such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law, to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise either be increased or diminished;

Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General;

Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for the delivery from his office to a subscriber of each newspaper not chargeable with postage: *Provided*, That to any postmaster of a distributing office at which the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, since the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been insufficient to defray actual and necessary expenses, and afford the postmaster the annual compensation derived from commissions at the office before said thirty-first of March, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, allow quarterly, from the date aforesaid, out of the postages collected at any such office, an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency: *Provided further*, That to any postmaster of a separating office whose commissions, allowances and emoluments may be found insufficient to provide the extra labor necessary to a prompt and efficient performance of the duties of separating and despatching the mails passing through his office, the Postmaster General may make such quarterly allowance, out of the postages collected at such office, as he may deem sufficient to compensate such extra labor: *Provided further*, That the commissions and allowances authorized by this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" *And provided further*, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, which were made up previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts, and use such portions of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage.

APPROVED, June 22, 1854.

[CHAPTER LXXII.]

AN ACT to aid the territory of Minnesota in the Construction of a Railroad therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is, hereby granted to the Territory of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the southern line of said Territory, commencing at a point between township ranges nine and seventeen, thence by the way of St. Paul, by the most practicable route to the eastern line of said Territory in the direction of Lake Superior, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road within said Territory, but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of said road is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said Territory, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to select from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or part of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections or parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the Territory of Minnesota for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case, and selected for and on account of said road: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever; *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by an act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroad through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land, which by such grants shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said Territory shall be subject to the disposal of any legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid and no other, nor shall they enure to the benefit of any company heretofore constituted and organized, and the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said Territory, shall be disposed of by said Territory only in manner following, that is to say, no title shall vest in the said Territory of Minnesota, nor shall any patent issue for any part of the lands hereinbefore mentioned, until a continuous length of twenty miles of said road shall be completed through the lands hereby granted, and when the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that any twenty miles of said road are completed, then a patent shall issue for a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road, and so from time to time, patents shall be issued in like manner upon the completion of each additional twenty miles of said road until it shall be completed, and if said road is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported at all times on said railroad under the direction of the Post Office Department at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have power to determine the same.

APPROVED, June 29, 1854.

Mammon.

Aye! make way for the glorious god,
Who comes with the rush of Fate,
Bend the neck to his conquering rod,
And cringe to his pomp of state;
On a kingly car he sits enthroned,
A victor of charmed appeals,
With a voice whose *whisper* is thunder-toned,
And the world at his chariot-wheels.

Stand back! or the mighty train will ride
Over thy lifeless hearts;
How durst thou gaze on its glittering pride,
Nor play the courtier's part;
Ha! who saith, 'tis a slavish crowd?
Fool! thou art stricken blind,
What if the clank of the chain be loud?
'Tis of gold, gold, thrice refined.

Look not to the Heaven that smiles above,
Look not to the beautiful earth,
Stifle worship, and murder love,
For what is the madness worth;
But worship is faith, the Angel's wealth,
And love is a bliss untold—
Pshaw! honor them both, if you choose, by stealth,
But shout for the god of gold.

Not yet! not yet! for mark you, friend,
As the flashing wheels go round,
Cries of wo, with the tumult blend
Of a triumph less profound;
Victims writhe on the chariot's track,
Red is the course it rolls,
And the god *you* worship looks not back,
On the mangled human souls.

The widow's groans, and the orphan's tears,
The curse of imperial mind,
Swells the chorus of darkened years,
That demon hath left behind.
From the dust his pampered steeds inhale,
From the blackened and blasted sod,
The cry of blood, like a phantom's wail,
Mounts to the courts of God.

The door will ope to that morning prayer,
And vengeance arise in might,
And swear by the Lord, who reigneth there,
To give to the nations right—
And his glance will burn through the fiery skies,
And the god of this world sink down,
With the glare of hell in his lustful eyes,
And the rust on his waning crown.

Then, Tempter! throttle the damning lie,
Which maketh the wise to laugh,
And tell us not that the creed is high
Whose type is—a golden calf;
Gold! may the strength of its rule decay,
Wither it, branch and root,
'Tis only found in the realms of day,
To be trodden under foot.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS & CO.

Towards the close of the year 1780, probably in the month of December, William Cummings, John Faddis and William Crabtree, citizens of Hillsborough, North Carolina, went out one morning before day on a fox hunt, and to avoid as much as possible the danger of falling into the hands of enemies, they went into a section, six or eight miles east or northeast from the village, where the people were nearly all in favor of independence; for, at that time, when the Tories were nearly everywhere so impudent and so confident of success, such a small party could not go into any other than a Whig neighborhood without running a great risk of being killed or taken prisoners. A little after sunrise, being very cold and hungry, they concluded they would call at the house of Thomas Couch, to warm themselves and get something to eat. As Couch was well acquainted with them, and withal a good friend to his country, he received them kindly and treated them as well as he could. Having attended to their horses and given directions for breakfast, he asked them to walk with him to his hog-pen, a hundred or a hundred and fifty steps from the house, and see his hogs that he had up fattening for his winter's meat. Faddis and Crabtree accepted the invitation, but Cummings thought he would be more comfortable by the fire; and, as the female part of the family were out in the kitchen preparing breakfast, he was left for the time being, to amuse himself with his own meditations on the forthcoming breakfast or anything else he chose.

There was a man living in the neighborhood, two or three miles off, by the name of Jake Bracken, who was a zealous royalist, and was always ready to improve any opportunity that occurred for aiding the cause of his master. He had come over that morning, either incidentally or on an errand, or, more probably, had been sneaking about to see what discoveries he could make. They were all of them well and intimately acquainted with Bracken, or had been before such an animosity existed between the royalists and the friends of liberty. Though unobserved himself, and perhaps had studiously kept himself out of view, he had been where he saw the fox hunters when they arrived, and could also perceive how many went to the hog-pen and how many remained. Determined to improve the opportunity of doing something that would recommend him to the royal favor, he entered the house very slyly, and stepping up softly to Cummings, who was sitting with his back towards the door and his face to the fire, apparently absorbed in his own sage reflections and not dreaming of any danger, laid his hand on his shoulder, and saying as he did so, "you are my prisoner, sir, and you must come along with me, forthwith." Cummings, who was a man of a ready turn and a very jocose disposition, looked up at him with a pleasant laugh, "Why Jake, you must be joking, I have not had my breakfast yet, and I cannot go without that!"

There was no time to be lost, and he replied with an air of positiveness which left no room to doubt. "No, William, you know me well enough not to indulge any such thought. I am not joking but in good, solid earnest, and you must come along at once, without another moment's delay or hesitation." "Very well," said Cummings, "if I must go, let us be off;" and, so saying, he arose briskly to his feet and started along with him or close behind; but recollecting at the lucky moment that when he went into the house he had hung his hunting horn to a nail on the outside of the door-post, he jerked that down, and putting it to his mouth, gave it a few blasts, *toote, toote*, TOOTE, which roused up the hounds from their slumbers in the corners of the fence, and in a minute, or less, they all came yelping around him, as much as to say, "We are at your service, sir, and would be glad to have an opportunity of doing something right clever before we go home." The men at the hog-pen concluded, from the sound of the horn, so earnest and so quickly repeated, that there must be something in the wind, and they came with all possible expedition; but when the dogs came up, expressing such hearty good will to do the bidding of their master, Jake found himself in rather a "bad box," and "took to his scrapers," down the lane. He had not gone many rods, however, until Cummings gave the hounds the signal, and the whole pack took after him, opening all together as if they were within a few jumps of a run down fox, and stimulated to the utmost of their speed by the well known voice of their master. Mr. Cummings always loved to tell this anecdote, especially when in company with his friends, or when he got in the spirit of talking with any one about revolutionary times, and he would generally add, that it was the finest race he *ever* saw, until Jake had to take a tree at the end of the lane, where the dogs kept him as safe as a coon, until the men came up. He was then taken prisoner, carried to Hillsborough, and lodged in jail. Without adopting the old Latin maxim, that "fortune favors the brave," we may say that kind Providence favors the good, or those who are heartily engaged in a good cause, and this important lesson may be read all through the history of the revolutionary war, in characters too legible to be mistaken, and in the minutest as well as in the most important events.

We all do Fade as a Leaf.

Speak to that old man as he goes bending downwards upon his staff; "Father! why so unsteady thy gait? Why this staff to support thy tottering frame?" And his answer will be "son, I once trod the earth with a step that was elastic, with the buoyancy of youth, and steady in the strength of manhood. This old mortality was once erect, and this withered heart was joyous in the prospect of happiness that opened upon my hopeful vision.—But years of toil and sorrow have passed over me, the energy of life has become enfeebled, the shadow of the dark valley is gathering about me. I am passing away."

Look upon the face of that infant, sleeping in death's cold embrace: that impersonation of innocence, beautiful even in the paleness that tells of coming corruption, and ask "what means this stillness? Where is the life that yesterday dawned in those windows of the soul? and where have gone the childish prattle and the happy smile, which gladdened the hearts of those whose lives were almost bound up in its existence?" And there comes an answer from the tears of grieved affection, —"It has passed away."

Behold that gay band of pleasure's children as they revel in the intoxication of earthly bliss! How gracefully their limbs move to the sound of the viol and the harp! How merrily rings the laugh, and how brightly flashes the eyes that meet! Listen to the strains of that music, shedding a bewitching influence that brings a spell upon the soul! Can dull care ever enter that charmed circle? Can sorrow ever dry up those fountains where now issues joyous delight? Come and look again where time and change have done their work. The sounds of revelry have ceased; the brilliant lights and the glittering jewels are gone, and the stillness which broods over yonder quiet earth mounds, says, "they have passed away.' And will it ever be so? Will the "trail of the serpent" be always found amongst the flowers that bloom in the garden of human happiness? Will there never come an end to the curse which has followed the eating of that fruit, whose mortal taste brought death into our world, and all our woe? Shall weeping and pain and death have an eternal dominion? Hark! there comes a voice from Heaven, sweet and clear as the melody that rings from angels harp strings. "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away, and there was no more sin. And I, John, saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, the token made of God is with men and he will dwell with them and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

Flowers are the alphabet of angels—whereby
They write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.

The Mormons.

Attention is now strongly attracted to this strange people—strange in the monstrous absurdity of their faith, in the terrible vicissitudes of their history, in their present unassailable isolation, and in their wonderful prosperity. They have found a country miraculously like that of the old Israelites, with its Dead Sea, its Lake of Tiberian, its connecting River of Jordan, its terrible Deserts, its wild mountains, and its valleys flowing with milk and honey. They have reclaimed this seemingly impracticable wilderness, and made it to teem with all the best products of agriculture. They have built cities and established civilization after their fashion in a region which, according to the common Anglo-Saxon mode of valuing land, was absolutely uninhabitable. Their agriculture depends altogether on artificial irrigation.

If they had not done anything worse than this, politics, is to be hoped, would not have troubled its crotchety head with them. But they are polygamists, and, practically, they suffer none but Mormons to settle in their country; and, finally, their government is an absolute domination of the priesthood. These people now number some forty or fifty thousand, and are rapidly augmenting. It is said they are preparing to apply for admission as a State into the Union, and this latter statement is what has afforded matter for newspaper comment. What is to be done with them? Is a race of polygamists, who are confessedly under absolute rule of divinely appointed priests, to be admitted as a republican State into this Confederacy?

The question is sufficiently curious; but there are some elements of it, that have not been properly estimated. We very much doubt, in the first place, whether the Mormons deesire to be admitted as a State into the Union. All that we have seen of their developments, indicate that they look upon themselves as a peculiar and independent community. They have exclusive possession of a vast tract of country, and they alone, apparently, can make it the fruitful abode of man. They are separated by immense mountain regions from the rest of the world, both on the east and on the west. They are a people trained to arms, and to implicit obedience.—They can raise, in a month, an armed force greater than the entire Army of the United States.

Looking at the matter, then, in a moral point of view, it seems to us that the Mormons have acquired a right to possess that region which they alone have shown the capacity to make valuable; and if they cannot enjoy the possession in common with the United States, that they have the right to enjoy it by themselves. And in a military point of view, it seems to us that they have every chance of maintaining their possession against all comers. Why should they be troubled? Especially when the disturbers are likely to get the worst of it?

[*Charleston Mercury.*

LOOK OUT FOR WITCHES! A celebrated dramatist and poet has taught us how to know one of this formidable and dangerous class of persons. He says:

"When well formed features beauty's offspring speak,
And health's sweet roses tinge the youthful cheek;
When the bright eye its dangerous power displays,
Though modesty restrains its softest rays—
When words polite and sentiments refin'd
Are vouchers for the beauties of the mind
Or maid, or widow—be she poor or rich,
My heart in terror whispers, "THERE'S A WITCH."

A newly married couple went to Niagara on a visit, and the gentleman in order to convince his dear that he was brave as well as gallant resolved to go down into the "cave of the winds." She, of course objected; but finding that he was determined, affectionately requested him to leave his pocket book and watch behind.

A SAD SIGHT.—A London paper states that since the battle of Alma, the different military depots of London, in Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Picadilly, and Knightsbridge, have been thronged with old men, women and children, seeking news of their brothers, sons, husbands and fathers in the Crimea. Many a heart-rending scene follows as the announcement "dead" or "wounded" is made by the clerk in charge. More than two thousand homes in England are desolated by this one "glorious victory."

We never could understand how people can get a taste of opium fastened on them.—We tried a small quantity of it the other day for a "pain internally." We were ordered to take two pills a day for four days. The first dose was really delicious. It gave us a pink-tinged sleep, filled to the brim with girls made of rose leaves. We indulged in dreams of the most oriental order. In one of them we had a mother-of-pearl hand sled, with golden runners. With this we glided down a rainbow made of ice cream, and brought up on a terrace, the supports of which were great spars of emerald. The second night things began to change. About the supports of the terrace anacondas began to appear, while in the distance a lot of green monkeys, with their tails burnt off, were quarrelling about the propriety of making a pin-cushion of us. The third evening matters grew appalling.—The terrace had gone, and so had the rainbow and the girls made of rose leaves; and in their stead we had a bed filled with rattlesnakes, and on the head-board four grizzly bears pulling at a hawser, one end of which was fastened to our neck and the other to an iceberg. That men should use opium for a day does not surprise us in the least; that they should do so, however, for a month seems really wonderful. Rather than become a confirmed opium-eater we would throw ourselves into Ætna. We can imagine nothing more terrible.—*New York Dutchman.*

Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others.

The Russian Emperor.

The New York Tribune says that Russia can still concentrate an army of three hundred thousand men at a given point, and adds:

"And there are people who believe that Nicholas will sue for peace if Sebastopol be taken! Why, Russia has not played one-third of her trumps yet, and the momentary loss of Sebastopol and of the fleet is hardly felt at all by the giant, to whom Sebastopol and the fleet were but a plaything. Russia knows full well that her decisive action does not lie along the sea shores or within reach of debarking troops; but, on the contrary, on the broad interior of the continent, where massive armies can be brought to act concentrated on one spot, without frittering away their forces in a fruitless coast defence against evanescent enemies. Russia may lose the Crimea, the Caucasus, Finland, St. Petersburg, and all such appendages; but as long as her body, with Moscow for its heart, and fortified Poland for its sword-arm, is untouched, she need not give in an iota."

AN INTERESTING DECISION.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that on the death of one of a firm to whom money was owing by the Government, it must be paid to the survivor rather than to the administrator of the deceased. That the representatives of the deceased become tenants in common with the survivor of all partnership effects in possession; but with respect to choses in action, survivorship of the partnership so far exists at law that the right to reduce them into possession is exclusively vested in the survivor, who must close up the affairs of the firm, collect and adjust the debts due to it, pay its debts and discharge its liabilities; and further, that the representatives of the deceased have no right to interfere, unless the surviving partner be negligent, incompetent, or dishonest, in winding up the partnership concerns; and in such a case, on the application of the representatives, the proper court would interpose and appoint a receiver to settle up the affairs of the firm.

[*Washington Star.*

HEAVY PUNISHMENT.—An editor became martial and was created a captain. On parade instead of "Two paces in front—advance," he unconsciously exclaimed "Cash—two dollars a year in advance." He was court-martialed and sentenced to read his own paper.

A double barrelled cannon, to load at the breech, and the barrels of which may be moved in different directions, has been constructed at Berlin, Russia.

TRIUMPH OF THE LICENSE PARTY IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1854.

An election was held in this city yesterday, to decide the question of "license or no license." The contest resulted in five thousand majority in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor.

'There are two things,' says Mrs. Partington, 'that should be at home every evening at dark—cows and women.'

AN ABSCONDING BOOKKEEPER.—The Macon *Messenger* of the 1st instant, says: Considerable excitement was created in our city on Monday morning, by the announcement that Samuel D. Scovill, Bookkeeper in the Agency of the Marine Bank at that place, had absconded with $10,000 of the funds of the Institution. It has subsequently appeared, that he left the city at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, on the train of the Macon & Western Railroad for Atlanta, but beyond that point it has been impossible to trace his progress. It is supposed, as the advertisements of fugitives usually read, that he is "making his way to a free State." Mr. Scovill has heretofore borne a very good character for industry and sobriety, and the announcement of his small *Schuylerism* astonished every one. His parents we believe, were northern people, who resided for some time in Twiggs county, Ga., where he himself was born. Robt. Slappy and Heywood Hughes, Esqrs., of that county, we learn, are the securities upon his bond for $7,000.

UNPRECEDENTED DUCK SHOOTING.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express chronicles an extraordinary feat accomplished a day or two since by Mr. Henry Covington of Chesterfield. He killed fifty-seven wild ducks at one shot, in said county, at the junction of Swift Creek with the Appomatox. The Express says: "It is unprecedented in the annals of Duck shooting, and we challenge the world to beat it."

Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor were Episcopalians; Jefferson, Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Fillmore were Unitarians; Jackson and Polk were Presbyterians; Mr. Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church; and President Pierce is a Trinitarian Congregationalist.

On the last trip of the steamer Atlantic, Capt. West completed his 235th voyage across the Atlantic ocean.

Heaven's Gates are not so highly arched as princes' palaces; they that enter there must go upon their knees.

Ex-Bishop Ives, it is rumored, will soon enter upon the management of a Catholic paper in New York.

Rev. Joshua T. Russell, a Baptist clergyman at Jackson, Mississippi, recently fell dead while preaching.

Mr. Wm. Spencer, of Nicholas county, Va., with the aid of his two brothers, killed twenty-one deer during September last.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Affection.

There is in life no blessing like affection;
It soothes, it hallows, elevates, subdues,
And bringeth down to earth its native heaven;
It sits beside the cradle patient hours,
Whose sole contentment is to watch and love;
It bendeth o'er the death bed, and conceals
Its own despair with words of faith and hope.
Life hath nought else that may supply its place;
Void is ambition, cold is vanity,
And wealth an empty glitter without love.

MISS LANDON.

In the Storm of Proscription and Fanaticism the Democracy Stands Firm.

The combination against which the democratic party is now called to contend is the most formidable that American politics have ever witnessed. For the first time we have seen a religious sentiment formally introduced into a political creed. The objection to birthplace, heretofore almost exclusively wielded against men born in Ireland, now includes the children of every foreign clime, from the hardy German to the English and French and Scotch. Thus while we see this new oppression, called intolerance, making Protestantism a test of citizenship on the one hand—for such a test follows direct from the crusade upon all Catholics—on the other, this test is proved to be wicked falsehood, by the fact that belief in the Protestant faith cannot save a citizen born in Ireland, England, Germany, France, or any other clime, from the disfranchisement that falls like a curse upon all who cannot boast of native-American birth, and whose fathers were not born upon American soil.

The progress of the last few months shows how relentlessly these proscriptive doctrines have been enforced. Men who have lived in the United States from their infancy, whose foreign birth had almost been forgotten by their nearest neighbors, have been stricken down by the secret foe, without knowing that they had an opponent at the election or an enemy in the world! Others are persecuted because their fathers emigrated from abroad at a very early age, and others whose family has existed for generations on American soil, until their name has become a "household word" in American annals, are prostrated, because, following hereditary opinions they have become attached to the Catholic faith.—No matter if a foreign-born father fell, with his gray hairs drenched in his own blood, following Scott and Jackson, at Bridgewater and New Orleans, or fought at the side of Perry and of Bainbridge, his son must go down in the present crusade to satisfy a relentless spirit, which operates in defiance of the constitution, and looks to supreme power by a resort to the most revolutionary measures.—Nay, if his forefathers had come over with Calvert, and, in imitation of that illustrious example, worshipping freedom and sustained the Catholic creed, his doom would be no less inevitable and unsparing. The few past weeks have made this a black and pestilential page in our history!

The cause pledged to such doctrines, and coolly contemplating and anticipating all the resulting wrongs, has been seconded by a popular impulse which has crowned it with sudden success in recent elections. Added to those invocations to religious prejudices, and sentiment mistakenly called patriotism, are all the other fanatical ideas of the day.—The temperance and the abolition parties have abandoned their own organizations to swell the ranks of religious intolerance and political proscription; and the whig party has lost its identity in the midst of the wide but temporary fusion of isms.

The only formidable opponent of this coalition has been the democratic party. The only name that has been rescued from recent defeats has been that of the democratic party. Even those who triumph fear avow their principles, deny their own title of "know nothing," and while striking down some of the best citizens for the worst reasons, essay to conceal the dark purposes which stimulate them to such sacrifices.

Truly is this attitude of the democratic party sublime and conspicuous. Beaten in the conflict by the secret enemy—who, in virtual imitation of the most savage barbarism, terrifies when it cannot seduce, and poisons when it cannot convince—assailed in flank and in rear by the hosts of abolitionism that eagerly take service under the banner of intolerance, if only to be revenged on the democracy—it preserves its discipline, its usages, and its principles intact and entire. Even when it seems to have been most worsted, its confidence is high and its courage unsubdued. Already in line for the future, its flag inserted anew with the truths for which it has temporarily fallen, the traitors who have impaired its strength driven into the ranks of the combined enemy, it calmly observes the victorious foe, who, in the first flush of triumph, *staggers, as it were, under a crushing load of shame.*

That thousands of whigs should behold in the new cast of parties cogent reasons why they should no longer act with an organization that uses the name of whig only to help the most dangerous doctrines of the age, whether social or political, may readily be believed. The aspect of the whig party at the present hour is full of significance. Men elected as whigs by know-nothing votes become the puppets in the hands of the latter, register the decrees of the secret cabal, that their appointments from the clandestine chiefs who dictate them, and bind themselves by oaths which demand the sacrifice of friendship and of honor—even to the overthrow of the most sacred and most intimate obligations of social and domestic life. Such is the new degradation that whigs are called upon to submit to. We have seen those who live in the South insolently called upon to support a combination which brandishes the faggot and the dagger of abolitionism; and now we see the whigs of the North rallied to the support of a party which proscribes even the whigs who happen to be Catholics, and disfranchises men for the accident of being born abroad. In the latter case, submission is sometimes enforced by perjury. Amid such a combination of isms, it is refreshing and ennobling to feel that one great party preserves its faith unstained, and its record unstained; that although defeated, its proportions are still majestic and its power to defend the truth, and to recuperate for other conflicts and victories, beyond all doubt. And this is the democratic party!

Washington Union.

The State bonds of Virginia sold in New York a few day ago at 5 per cent below par.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 23, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina:*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848—49, I do, by this my Proclamation, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 30th day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On that day, I recommend that all secular employments be suspended; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship; that the People of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of virtue and religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1854.

[L. S.]

DAVID S. REID.

(By the Governor.)

SAML. F. ADAMS, Jr., *Private Sec.*

☞The Spectator of last Saturday contains a long article in reply to ours of the previous Thursday. The Editor adduces nothing calculated to strengthen his position.—His principal effort appears to be directed to the depreciation of the Nebraska Bill, which he regards as a Freesoil triumph. It is a little remarkable that while a southern whig newspaper denounces this Bill as favorable to Abolition, its northern whig cotemporaries, such for instance, as the New York Tribune and Times, are waging a bitter war for its repeal, on the ground that it is a concession to slavery! Who are we to believe? When doctors disagree who shall decide? Plain, common sense would tell us to reject the advice of both quacks, and to look at the Bill itself, to learn its character. The whole nation is so familiar with the features of this Bill that it looks like a work of supererogation to explain them. That Bill asserts a principle of vital importance to the South, viz: that Congress shall not legislate over the domestic affairs of the States—in other words, leaves the people of Nebraska and Kansas just where the South claims the right to stand: free to regulate their own affairs, and to frame such a constitution as may seem good in their own eyes, without the intervention of Congress. It is a practical assertion of the doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine upon the maintenance of which depends, as we religiously believe, the perpetuity of this Union.—Admit that Congress has the power to legislate slavery *into* Nebraska, does it not follow as a matter of course that that body has power to legislate it *out* of South Carolina or Louisiana? We think it not improbable that Kansas is lost to the South, and that it will become a Free State; yet this will be the result of the zeal and energy with which the Northern people have gone to work, and not of any unsoundness in the principles of the Bill. The Southern people have been almost totally unconcerned upon this head. Should Kansas become a Free State, much as we would deplore it, we had rather see it so than have Congress usurp authority which might eventually place the Southern States in the attitude of suppliants before Congress, begging that body not to legislate away their property. If the South can do no better, let her hold own, and never yield the principle of State sovereignty embodied in the Nebraska Bill. If by strategy and cunning the principle be made to work adversely in the case of Kansas, so be it. Better loose a prospective gain than yield a positive good.

The Spectator talks about the President having regarded it as favorable to Free Soilism—hence his friendship for the measure.—If this be so, how did it happen that Gen. Pierce's advocacy of the Bill led to the defeat of all his friends in the recent elections? Answer us, if you please. The evidence of one Jerry Clemens is also introduced, to show that the President regarded it as a blow at slavery. This might have some weight if it were not for the fact that Jerry's statement was flatly contradicted as soon as it was published, and that in a subsequent letter he admitted that he misunderstood what the President had said so him on the subject.

The Editor closes his article with an insinuation against the conductor of this paper, as contemptible as it is false. Our object is other than to bandy epithets and indulge personal spleen. The Editor of the Spectator can pursue any course he thinks proper. We shall not be deterred from exposing error, and setting the people right so far as we may be able, when we see efforts making to mislead them.

☞We are indebted to Hon. Kenneth Rayner for a pamphlet copy of his late Address before the North Carolina Agricultural Society. Could we possibly make room for it, we would lay this interesting production before our readers.

☞The Swiss Bell Ringers enlivened our music loving and novelty seeking citizens a couple of evenings last week. Their concerts were numerously attended, and, we believe, gave universal satisfaction.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body convened last Monday and by this time is no doubt pretty nearly organized and ready for the winter's work. Among the duties which will devolve upon it, none are more important than the Internal Improvements interests at stake. The people in every section of the State heve become deeply interested in the various enterprises which have been brought forward. This feeling is broad, deep, universal.

There will doubtless be many projects brought up of a purely local character, and to secure the passage of such, of course the members immediately interested will put forth their best energies. This is all right, and we care not how many *neighborhood* rail roads may be chartered—provided, the friends of all such will unite, like North Carolinians good and true, in pushing along the magnificent work already commenced—we mean the Central road. Let provision be first made for the extension of this road, East to Beaufort and West to connect at some suitable point with the Rabun Gap road. Grant a liberal charter, with money enough to secure the early completion of the work. Do it, remembering it is not for the benefit alone of this or that section, but for the *State.* It is an enterprise worthy the great State of North Carolina, and if carried through by the liberality of this Legislature, will stand as a monument to the enterprise, patriotism and intelligence of those who shall be favored with the signal honor of contributing to its passage, as lasting as time. The people *expect* it—nay, more, they DEMAND it; and wo to the man who cannot say when giving an account of his stewardship, that he was a fast friend to this great work.

We hope a spirit of harmony, and a disposition to do something for the State, will animate the members, one and all. To this end, we hope to see the elections come off at an early day. Until the political cauldron has ceased to boil and bubble, nothing in the way of internal improvements can be accomplished.

We of this section are interested, especially, in the extension of the Central road, and in securing a charter for a road from the S. Carolina to the Tennessee line—a *"cross charter,"* if you please. For the latter, we ask no State aid. All we ask is a naked charter, and insist if our people are willing to build roads with *their own money,* the Legislature has no just right to say they shall not do so. We have always held the doctrine that the Legislature should grant charters for roads any where desired, when no "material aid" is required. If the State is not taxed, she has no right to step in and limit the enterprises of the people. The simple truth is, the men who project and build rail roads are generally shrewd enough to take care of their own interests; hence roads are seldom built except where demanded by the public necessity and with a fair prospect of remuneration. One people should never have an embargo laid upon their energies, for the purpose of forcing them to travel in a particular direction or to trade at a particular point. Free trade and rail roads wherever the people with their own money choose to build them, is our doctrine. If they do not pay, it is no loss to the State; but we have never yet heard of a rail road that did not, with a fair showing, pay handsome profits.

HOGS.

Some thousands of hogs have passed thro' this place on their way to southern smokehouses. It is now reported, how correctly we do not pretend to know, that the number which will be driven this route will be greater than was anticipated some weeks since. A few hogs have been sold here at 6 cents gross. A lot has been offered since that, however, at 5 cents, but not taken.

Corn, from the country, is worth 50 cents a bushel. Flour $7 a barrel, when there is any to sell. Can't somebody send us a lot of flour? Hungry times about here.

THE FAIR.

The second annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society came off last Saturday. The day was extremely unpleasant, and the number of persons in attendance, and the amount of stock, manufactures, vegetables, &c., exhibited, less than we had expected and desired to see. Some clever horses, jacks, mules, bulls, cows, sheep, &c., were on the ground. Some beautiful specimens of domestic manufacture, too, were on hand.—Where they all came from, and to whom they belonged; we are unable to say. As the "powers that be" seem disposed not to be very communicative, we are also unable to say who got premiums, or whether any body did.

We regret our inability to furnish a full and satisfactory report. Many of our readers will be disappointed, but we assure them it is not our fault. We have given them all the information we have.

☞We understand that the Hon. W. S. Ashe has been elected President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.

☞Samuel D. Lecompte, Esq., of Maryland, has been appointed by the President, Chief Justice of the territory of Kansas.

☞Person Sawyer, who is in the 100th year of his age, and 75th of his ministry, preached at Bangor, Maine, on the 5th inst.

SQUALLY TIMES!

From the character of the foreign news we publish to-day, it looks highly probable that the United States and France are to have a "rumpuss." It will be seen that a gross indignity has been offered Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain, by the French Government. This, coupled with the insolent threats and low-flung braggadocia of the English press, looks like a concerted movement on the part of England and France to embroil themselves in a war with this country.

It has been the policy of our Government from its foundation to cultivate friendly relations with all Nations. While this is so, none have been more prompt to resent insult and punish wrong. If France and England think they can regulate the affairs of the Eastern Continent, and at the same time wantonly insult the United States with impunity, they may perhaps find themselves mistaken. Our Government will perhaps teach them that an insult to the American flag will be as promptly punished when coming from the strong as from the weak.

What the upshot of all this is to be, time only can determine.

[Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.]

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, November 16, 1854.

The steamer Asia has arrived bringing Liverpool dates of November 4.

On the 25th a force of 30,000 Russians attacked and captured the forts in possession of the English at Balaklava. A fierce engagement ensued, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Russians, after great loss on both sides.

The operations of the siege were said to be progressing favorably for the allies. The Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor, and the quarantine batteries, as before reported, had been silenced. The bastion of Fort Constantine had been damaged by the explosion of a magazine.

The Russians attacked the forts at Balaklava unexpectedly on the 25th. The Turks ingloriously fled, when the Russians seized their guns and turned them on the allies. The Scotch troops remained firm, and other forces arriving, the Russians were compelled to yield. They however retained possession of the two forts, from which they fired upon the allies. Three regiments of English cavalry, which were exposed to cross fire, suffered terribly.

On the succeeding day a simultaneous attack was made by the Russian force under Menschikoff and the garrison of Sebastopol upon the French position. The French say that the Russians were repulsed with great loss, but the Russian accounts say that they destroyed the French works and spiked their guns. They also say that the English lost 500 cavalry at Balaklava, and claim generally to be successful.

In Sebastopol the loss of life is said to be so great that the unburied corpses taint the atmosphere.

Lord Raglan prefers a long bombardment to a sudden assault. Both armies were being largely reinforced.

The chief interpreter of Lord Raglan was discovered to be a Russian spy.

The Soule affair was largely discussed in the French papers, and it is said the Government has positive proof of his connection with a plan to revolutionize all of Europe.—Mr. Mason had an interview with the Emperor, who assured him that he would give at the proper time satisfactory reasons for the expulsion of Soule, and in the meantime Mr. Mason might refer the matter to his government.

A Spanish paper says that England, France and Spain will send a combined fleet to protect Cuba.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BERMUDA.

New York, November 16, 1854.

Bermuda dates of the 8th state that a ship of the line has been sent to Greytown, and that the British were concentrating a large fleet in the West Indians. The Bermudian thinks there will be serious difficulty in regard to the burning of Greytown.

Soule's Expulsion from France.

Highly Interesting Details—Action of the United States Ministers.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1854.—The steamer of to-morrow will carry the startling intelligence that his excellency the Minister of the United States of America at the Court of Madrid has been expelled from France, through which country he was returning to his post.

Mr. Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the *Bureau de Police.* Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being in fact placed under *surveillance.*

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr. Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, Sir?" asked Mr. Soule.

"This is no business of yours, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soule left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amid great indignation.

The legation partook of course of the general excitement. I have not had the honor of seeing Mr. Buchanan since his return, but from all I hear, he maintained throughout this irritating affair a dignified resolution to concur in every step to require due apologies for an insult against our national honor.—The whole morning of yesterday was spent in consultation, the result of which was the decision to send over Mr. Sickles, in order that he might obtain a real knowledge of what that proceeding really meant. It was thought that the act might have been a mere personal affair, capable of such a construction as not to assume the menacing aspect of an insult from one power to another. The mission of Mr. Sickles was accordingly to be one of inquiry.

These were the arrangements yesterday morning. But, sir, Mr. Sickles did not go after all. He was prevented from doing so by a messenger who came yesterday at noon. Your correspondent from Paris will probably send you his report about what he knows, but I give you, at all events, my account.

Mr. Mason—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office and wished to see Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys *immediately. He was left waiting two full hours.* Admitted at last, he remarked first of all upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner which convinced Mr. Mason that he had been left waiting *purposely.* He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the reason why Mr. Soule had not been permitted to pass through France *en route* to Spain.

"Well," said Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a very impertinent tone, "there are *reasons* for that." Being pressed for these *reasons* Mr. Mason was told that there were three of them:

First, The treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California.

Secondly, The letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people. And

Thirdly, Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary said that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. Mason replied in the way that will have occurred to every one else on being told these reasons. He said that affair of Mr. Dillon was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of a court of justice, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by order of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. Sanders was the act of an individual, who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published anything. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses. This is a personal matter, which could, perhaps, have excused a discourtesy towards the Citizen Sanders if he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorize a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. Mason absolutely denied—if I am well informed—the right of any power to meddle with difficulties that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly power. The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. Mason was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He sent, however, the special messenger to Mr. Buchanan before deciding upon that step.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.—His Excellency, Gov. Reid, has issued his proclamation recommending the observance of the 30th inst, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving by the citizens generally of the State. The propriety of observing a day annually for such a purpose must be obvious to all who acknowledge God, and believe in his over-ruling Providence. Public acknowledgment of the Divine goodness is the duty of every nation and people. The citizens of this Commonwealth have, we think, the present year, special reasons for grateful acknowledgments to the Author of all good. They have shared in the continued blessings of civil peace and domestic prosperity—while several of the most powerful nations of the earth have been scourged with the "horrors of war." Others have suffered from famine and pestilence. The seas have been unusually destructive to Mariners; and many fatal and some most appalling casualties have happened by land. Sections of our own happy country have been visited by cholera, malignant fevers, and desolating droughts. But from these calamities, the people of North Carolina have been almost entirely exempted. An all-powerful hand has been over them in mercy, not only to protect, but to bless them. It is then most appropriate that all classes and professions of citizens should heartily unite in their thank offerings to Almighty God, for the numerous blessings which he has vouchsafed to them the past year. These suggestions are simply intended to call attention to the subject recommended by the Governor of our State, and to awaken in the hearts of our readers a grateful sense of the Divine goodness which it is proposed shall be publicly acknowledged.—*Biblical Recorder.*

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT AND RAILROAD SYSTEM.—The debt of the State of North Carolina amounts to $8,800,000; the revenue from all sources is estimated at $200,000.—As this sum is not sufficient to defray the State expenses and discharge the annual interest, a scheme will be proposed to the next Legislature to increase the taxes. The late loan of $270,000 was taken at Raleigh at 100 1-2. The State is pursuing its system of internal improvements, and several of the railroads in which it is interested have commenced paying dividends. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, after sixteen years' struggle, has been able to declare a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.; the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad has just declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last year; and the recently completed Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in its first year, gives evidence of being good stock.—*Baltimore American.*

The King of the Sandwich Islands has got a new cloak, and no European despot has got a better or more costly one. It has cost about a million of dollars. There is a good deal of "fuss and feathers" about it, for a considerable portion of it is made of rare feathers, procured from birds difficult to catch, and which have each of them only two feathers of the kind. The cost of procuring the feathers is nearly half a dollar each, and it takes a vast quantity to make such a cloak. If the Sandwich Islands are annexed to the United States, to whom will that cloak belong?

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14, 1854.

It is reported that a National Convention of Know Nothings will meet here to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for President. Messrs. Houston, Fillmore and Clayton are the prominent candidates.

CONGRESSMAN FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 15, 1854.

Mr. Bristow, whig, has been elected to Congress from third district of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Presley Ewing.

LARGE FIRE IN CANADA.

New York, November 12, 1854.

St. Paul's Church, and a number of stores and dwellings were destroyed by fire in Kingston, Canada, on the night of the 10th inst. Many families were rendered houseless by the calamity.

SYNOD.—This body closed its session in this place on last Sabbath. Sunday was decidedly a "big day" here. At an early hour the Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran Churches were all filled to running over, by large and attentive audiences. A large number of ladies were present, all very pretty *of course* (we've too much gallantry to say anything else, however much we should be convinced to the contrary.)

There was quite a number of able and talented men among the delegates, and the debates were highly interesting sometimes. One fact was adduced, during the Session, which we had no idea of before. It appears from the reports laid before the Synod, that there are *thirty* counties in this State, that have no Presbyterian Churches. We did not think that there was *one* county in the State destitute of that Church.

Everything passed off happily, and we hope much good was accomplished by the sermons and lectures delivered on the occasion.

We have been requested to publish the following resolution, passed by the Synod, on the last day of its session:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod be returned to the people of Concord, for their kindness and hospitality to the members during its sessions; and also, to the authorities of the Lutheran and Methodist Churches, for the offer of their Churches to the use of the Synod, and that the Pastor of this Church make known this resolution to the parties.—*Concord Gazette.*

THE NEXT SENATE.—The Journal of Commerce says of the United States Senate of the 34th Congress:

"Legislatures strongly democratic, upon which respectively the choice of United States senators will devolve, have been elected in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, (two,) and South Carolina. It is safe to put down eight Nebraska senators from these States, and one from Missouri, whose legislature, although politically uncertain, is in favor of the Nebraska law by a large majority. Here, then, are nine Nebraska senators in prospect, which may safely be added to the thirty-one already elected, making an aggregate of forty in favor of said law. Even conceding to the anti-Nebraskaites all the chances for the senators to be elected in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, New Hampshire, (two,) and Wisconsin—which they are by no means entitled to—still they would have but twenty-two senators all told, or only about one-third of the whole number; the Senate, when full, comprising sixty-two members."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—We are rejoiced to learn that President Pierce is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of fever. No greater calamity could befall the country, at this time, than would be his death. Disappointed aspirants to office may denounce him; demagogues may revile him to their heart's content; European emissaries may scoff at, and presses, purchased by foreign gold, may strive to render his administration obnoxious; but no intelligent lover of our glorious Union can doubt the fact that Franklin Pierce is the man for the impending crisis. Our government needs some one at its head who will not shrink from the discharge of duty when our national prosperity is endangered—some one who will exert his influence in allaying sectional strife—one who will remain calm and determined—who will hold the helm of the ship of State with a firm hand, though fanaticism and treason may dash in their wildest fury against the noble vessel. That man is Franklin Pierce. His courage is as unyielding and as durable as the granite rocks in the mountains of his native State.

His antecedents have shown, and his sequents will prove him equal to any emergency that may arise.—*Penn. Patriot.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The leading whig organ in New Hampshire, the "Statesman," says that every democratic paper in that State is giving a cordial support to the Nebraska bill. It mentions the fact for the purpose of ridiculing them—says they were whipped into the support of the measure by the powers at Washington. We wish there was an existing power that could whip northern whig papers into the support of the bill—then we might expect the spirit of fanaticism to be crushed out.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We have several times heard of a spotted negro man belonging to Mr. A. F. Bruce, of Saline county. A few days ago we called to see him. His master informed us that the negro is about forty-five years old. At twelve he was copper color all over; at twenty years of age he was spotted like a leopard; since that time he has been white nearly all over. He is now undergoing a second change—the black spots increasing in size and number. The parts of his skin which are white are very white and clear, and as smooth as the skin of any laboring white man. The veins in his arms have the same blue appearance of those of the fairest skinned white man. The hair and features show that he is an unmixed African. He is stout, and always has been healthy, except a rheumatism in one leg which is of late origin. In the hands of Barnum he would be a fortune.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

FATAL DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place in this district on Thursday last between Dr. Rae and Captain P. Gaffney. The latter was killed at the second fire.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

Five emigrants from Missouri were recently massacred in the interior of Kansas, by the Pawnee Indians.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Another Crisis.

It is ascertained that the recent elections in the Northern States have resulted in the overthrow of the Democratic party; but the full significance of the fact cannot be understood without a reference to the circumstances of the canvass.

The repeal of the Missouri restriction was no sooner effected, than an agitation for the restoration was organized throughout the Northern States. In respect to the extent of its operations and the intensity with which it raged, this agitation surpassed every antecedent anti-slavery movement. Every party and faction in the North, suspended its peculiar jealousies and aims, and merged its individual existence in the great confederacy against the Democracy. Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and Maine-Law men, were associated in the enterprise and cordially co-operated in pursuit of a common object.

The immediate aim of the coalition was to secure a representation in Congress, but their subsequent movements were determined and proclaimed in advance. These are, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the establishment of the principle that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union. Upon these issues the recent elections in the North were suspended, and the result satisfies us that an effort will be made to carry out the policy of the coalition.

It is time the people of the South were preparing to resist this meditated assault upon their rights and institutions. We are admonished of the designs of our enemy, and we have abundant opportunity for reflection and preparation.

It is an indisputable fact that the reverses which the South has heretofore sustained, were precipitated upon it by the divisions and dissensions of its own people. In no single struggle with abolitionism, has the South been thoroughly awakened and united. The nearest approach to unanimity was in the recent contest touching the Nebraska bill, and the issue of that struggle should teach Southern men the necessity of harmony, and inspire them with a confidence in their strength when roused and concentrated. If we are true to ourselves, we will command the sympathy and support of the patriots of the North, and will appall our enemies by an aspect of perfect unanimity and of resolute devotion to our rights. Congress would not dare to enact a measure against which the South protested with united voice.

In view, then, of the crisis before us, it is of the first importance that men of all parties of the South, profiting by the example of the enemy, should so far suspend their mutual hostilities, as to unite in a resolute resistance to the threatened attack of the Abolitionists. Every Southern representative in Congress should oppose the re-enactment of the Missouri restriction; for, whatever may be his view of the policy of its repeal, he cannot co-operate with the Abolitionists in the attempt to impose it upon the South again. By universal concession it was unjust to the South in the first instance, and it is certainly not less offensive since it has been incorporated in a platform of anti-slavery agitation. In regard to the projected repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the exclusion of slave States from the Union, the representatives and the people of the South will be animated by a common impulse of determined resistence.

Firmness is not less essential than unanimity; and fortunately the struggle in which we are about to engage, does not admit of any "compromise" or "adjustment." After assuming its position the South will have no alternative but unconditional surrender or resistence to the utmost extremity.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Word to Young Men.—Wishing and sighing and imagining and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will not make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. The book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hanibal scaling the Alps. It is our duty to make the most of time, talents and opportunities.

Alfred the King of England, thought he performed more business than any one of his subjects, found time to study.

Franklin in the midst of his labors, had time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explored an untrodden path of science.

Frederick the Great with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and feast on the luxuries of science.

Napoleon with Europe at his disposal, with Kings at his ante-chamber, and at the head of thousands of men, whose destines were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, found time to converse with books.

And young men who are confined to labor or business even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left, to study, and which will amount to two months in the course of a year.

A North Carolina Work.—In July last, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, (ever intent upon some work for the good of his native State,) addressed to one gentleman in every county in the State, a Circular containing a series of questions in regard to matters pertaining to each county respectively. We regret to learn from him that out of 80 counties replies have been received from only 15. As the Circulars passed through our hands, and we had an opportunity to observe with what delicacy the postage was not only pre-paid, but stamps enclosed to pay the postage on the answers, we did hope that the gentlemen addressed would promptly respond. Knowing something of the purpose to which the information is to be applied, we are enabled to state, that it is purely a labor of love on the part of Dr. Hawks, out of which, though others may make money, he will simply gratify a desire to serve North Carolina, not only without profit, but at some little pecuniary expense and the devotion of much time and labor.

With this statement, we respectfully and earnestly urge the gentlemen addressed to respond without delay.

The counties heard from are, Bladen, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Columbus, Granville, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stokes, Sampson, Union. Replies are desired from all the others.

Every paper in the State is requested to copy the above once, and forward any charge therefor to the Editors of the Observer.

[*Fay. Obs.*

A Melancholy Case.—At St. Louis, on the 1st instant, the body of a well dressed and remarkably handsome man, about twenty-five years of age, was found lying dead in the street, and on his person was found a letter, in which, after stating that he died by his own hands, he says:

"My name is Francis Henry de Longville, born at Paris, April 4, 1828. My family was ruined by an extensive speculation in 1849. I married one of those girls of whom the world has few, and thought my happiness assured. I quit my native land with my little family in the month of May, and disembarked at New Orleans, July 4, 1854. But, alas! having tasted happiness only during fifteen days, a frightful calamity covered me with mourning. My poor beloved wife was attacked with the terrible cholera; after two hours of horrible suffering she expired. Hardly was she buried, when my poor little boy, aged three years, died of the same disease.—My despair was very great. But God still left me a little daughter of thirteen months, whose smile gave me new strength to resist in future; for, in this poor little innocent, I saw all the sweetness of her beloved mother. I asked nothing more of God than to live for my child. But God was pleased to strike me again, taking from me the only good he had left me in the world. The 20th October was the unhappy day on which I closed the eyelids of my last treasure. Having, then, no consolation left, I resolved to make an end of it. Let no one blame me, for every man of feeling must understand what a burden life had become to me."

Late News from Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer Gov. Dudley, yesterday forenoon, we were placed in possession of advices from Havana to the 10th, and Key West to the 11th instant.

Considerable sensation was produced in Havana prior to the sailing of the Dudley, by the announcement that the American schooners H. Smith and J. C. White, hailing from New Providence, had been seized at Baracoa, with a large quantity of munitions of war on board. Of course, all sorts of rumors were afloat respecting the intentions of these vessels. Some ascribed their object to be of a fillibustering character, and believed that the arms had been sent out from the States to assist the patriots in overthrowing the government. Others alleged that the weapons came from English "philanthropists," and were intended to be placed in the hands of the slaves, in order that, by a preconcerted signal, they might rise throughout the island and massacre their masters. Further information with regard to this matter will be awaited with anxiety.

A reported outbreak at Principe had also been the source of much excitement, but as people are not allowed to talk of such operations and the papers are not permitted to publish any information that does not meet the approbation of the authorities, nothing definite was known respecting the affair. It is very evident that the fire of discontent and revolution is still raging in the breasts of the native Cubans, and it is quite probable that we shall hear of many outbreaks before the close of the coming winter. The military force on the island, however, is too strong to warrant the hope that the patriots can possibly meet with any considerable degree of success. Without material aid from from the United State any open exhibition that they may make will be speedily quelled.

From New York we have the melancholy announcement that two hundred and fifty lives were lost by the wreck of the emigrant ship New Era, on the Jersey coast, during a dense fog, last Sunday night. She was bound for New York with three hundred and eighty passengers. When last heard from the vessel was going to pieces. The weather is represented to have been excessively foggy in the neighborhood of New York on Saturday and Sunday, so much so that the steamer Atlantic reached her dock unseen and unannounced during the afternoon of the latter day.—*Charleston Standard.*

Read the News.—Every family should be in possession of at least one newspaper—and we use the term newspaper in its literal sense—a paper that is booked up with all the news of the day. The child who has free access to the columns of a well conducted newspaper, has ten years the start, in a knowledge of the world, of the child that is excluded from such a privilege. He, through it, acquires a practical knowledge of men and things, and is better prepared at twenty years of age to enter upon the duties of active life, than is the man who during his minority had not enjoyed the advantage, at twenty-five. Is not the five years' experience thus gained worth much more than the trifling cost of one or two dollars a year? Who that has children to instruct can doubt it? Besides, there is great gratification and often direct profit resulting to the subscriber, in weekly reading a newspaper. Who is not ashamed of showing ignorance on the commonest topics of every day life? The European war question, and its effects on the staples of the country and the markets of the world, are worth knowing, and can only only be known thro' the columns of the newspaper. The doings of Congress, and the more prominent action of the State Legislatures, also possess vital importance with every intelligent man. One dollar or two dollars a year for the privilege of acquiring all this is a price so low as should not be grudged by the poorest father in the country. No man looses from his subscription to at least one paper. Advantages greatly exceeding its cost are sure to come home to every regular reader.

While the publishers of this sheet claim to have unequalled facilities for publishing a cheap and instructive journal, it is not the purpose of our present remarks to urge subscriptions to it to the exclusion of other good papers, but to urge the whole human family to give attention to the regular reading of some newspaper.

Hon. James W. Stone, formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, died on the 13th ult.

The number of persons who have died since the commencement of the christian era, has been estimatad at three billions one hundred and forty millions.

TREE PLANTING.

We notice among the munificent bequests of Elliot Creesor, a legacy of $5,000 to be employed in planting trees in Philadelphia. There is something touching in this gift. It is fragrant of good taste and kindly feeling. It seems to express gratitude for the comforting shade of some old tree under which the weary philanthropist had meditated his schemes of usefulness; and of considerate interest of health and pleasure of future generations, who are to people the city of his birth. And when monuments of marble and bronze shall crumble, the broad arms of the elm and the oak will stand out against the sky as the befitting memento of the liberality and the taste of the tree loving Philadelphian.

Every body should plant tress. No object is more beautiful than a spreading elm, or a lively evergreen; none more productive than the juicy apple or the luscious pear. Half the labor bestowed on a single crop of potatoes would originate an orchard the products of which in a few years would be equal in value annually to the potatoe crop, yet with little labor beyond the harvesting. A fortnight's toil in the spring or autumn in the transplanting choice forest trees to the road side, or tastefully grouping them on the lawn, will ultimately add more to the value of a place than twice the time employed in building or fencing. For their own comfort, for the sake of their descendents, for the taste and improvement of the country, plant trees, let every body plant trees.

That bald, naked church—tasteless, treeless! Who will have compassion on the worshippers, and surround it with trees?—That district schoolhouse, bare, unsightly; who will interest the boys in planting and protecting shrubs and trees that will make it an attractive spot? Those verdureless villages, with their houses thrust upon the trees—who will distribute honeysuckles and Virginia creepers and prairie rose that they may be turned into civilized habitations?

There is a softening, humanizing influence in horticulture and tree planting, that we could wish more general. There is too much danger of the gross and sensual and selfish in our national character; and while our reliance must be on religious and educational influence to correct this tendency we believe that good and only good would come of the love for trees and flowers, and the cultivation of both. It may be blessed in leading the heart up to the love of the Rose of Sharon and the garden of God.—*American Messenger.*

Mr. Chas. W. Stewart, an Assistant Door Keeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, committed suicide on Sunday last, by taking poison. He was found lying dead on the sofa in the Speaker's room.

A fire engine has just been introduced into one of the back towns of Wisconsin. The editor speaking of it calls it a four wheeled squirt.

☞ A terrible fire occurred at Lockport, N. Y., on the 2d, destroying a large hotel, the Congregational and Methodist churches, 20 stores, and numerous barns and stables.—Loss $200,000.

Gen. Cass and Slavery Extension.—Gen. Cass in a recent speech at Kalamazoo, Michigan, said that "if voting to repeal the Missouri Compromise I am a doughface and a swindler, then I am both; for said he, if we do not submit to the government by compromise, the South will fight. If you do not give them more slave States they will say as one of old, 'To your tents, O Israel!'—they will dissolve the Union."

Memoranda of an accomplished young lady.—The Buffalo Republic says; "We recently picked up the following memoranda, which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet talma, an exquisite honitan lace collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress, with exaggerated flounces:

"I must get a vail, sarceknet, gluvs, broun hoes, laise, shimmyzet; kulone.'

"We confess we were startled at the last item, but think it means cologne."

DIED,

At Smith's Hotel in this place, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Lumsden, of Fayetteville, N. C., aged, apparently, about 35 or 40 years. Mr. L was employed in selling a patent for stuffing horse collars, and had been here but a short time. The best medical skill was employed, but in vain—the summons had gone forth, and among kind strangers he died. We sympathise most sincerely with his absent bereaved family. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, sustain and comfort them in this heavy affliction.

THEY HAVE ARRIVED!

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

Reference.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

First Round

of Quarterly Meetings for the Asheville District.

Asheville	st.		Nov.	18 19
Hendersonville	ct.	Mills river chapel,	"	25 26
Catawba	"	Carsons chapel	Dec.	2 3
Burnsville	"	Burnsville	"	9 10
Reems Creek	"	Salem	"	16 17
Sulphur Spring	"	Big sandy mush	"	23 24
Waynesville	"	Shooks camp ground	"	30 31
Webster	"	Love's M. H.	Jan.	6 7
Franklin	"	Franklin	"	13 14
Echota Indian mission			"	20 21

I wish the district Stewards to meet at Asheville the 18th of Nov., without fail. It will be very necessary that we have a full meeting.

R. W. PATTY.

October 20, 1854.

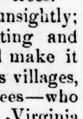
Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

☞ An experienced Teacher, a graduate of the University, is desirous of procuring a situation in some Academy or private school. Address A. B., Dysartsville, McDowell county, N. C. Nov. 16—tf

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.



I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about 260 acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine, intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. s&t

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifers and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars address

Dr. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 2.11

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can, and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance,	10,166	$ 1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	$ 150 00	$ 1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,218 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	890 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,626 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,493 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	75 00	951 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,280 40	2,578 80		
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 90		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	320 76
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin,						
Yancy,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	180,850 08	$2,250 00	

November 9, '54.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

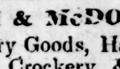
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

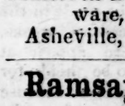
G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON  DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Saddlery, of every description; and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & McDOWELL,
April 7.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Hugh L. Tinley,
Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,
Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.
Petition for Divorce.
James Wright.
vs.
Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.
Petition for Divorce.
Elizabeth Vess.
vs.
John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
November 9, '54. 6t.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Asheville, Sept 14, 1854 tf

Mineralogy
AND
ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
October 12, 1854 —tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.
Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON.
Executrix.
Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GDOOS.
James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Postroads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions. $10 00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

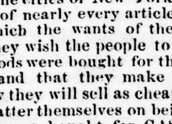
May 25th 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by waits.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.
Harrisburg P. O; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the pressing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS of English, French and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c. are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's main street. October 19 1854. 6m.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hoes, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Something New!
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that *essential* Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *encients* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Feb. 3. 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.
DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.